

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a regular meeting of the Brown County Planning, Development & Transportation Committee was held on Monday, June 3, 2019 at the Public Works Department – Duck Creek Center, 2198 Glendale Avenue, Green Bay, WI.

Present: Chair Erickson, Supervisor Kaster, Supervisor Dantine, Supervisor Tran
Excused: Supervisor Deslauriers
Also Present: Public Works Director Paul Fontecchio, Port & Solid Waste Business Development Manager Mark Walter, Supervisors Deneys, Lefebvre and Brusky, Family Living Educator Judy Knudsen, Agriculture Educator Liz Binversie, Assistant Airport Director Rachel Engeler, Sheriff Todd Delain, other interested parties and media.

I. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Chair Bernie Erickson at 6:14 pm.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to hold Item 9 until the next meeting and approve as amended. **Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

III. Approve/Modify Minutes of Special April 17 and April 22, 2019.

Kaster noted the word *indicator* should be replaced with the word *educator* in the first line of the Extension Brown County Director's Report on Page 2 of the April 22, 2019 minutes.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Tran to approve the April 17 minutes and the April 22 minutes as corrected. **Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

IV. Discussion re: future meeting locations.

Chair Erickson noted the last two meetings have been held at the Duck Creek Center. Supervisor Kaster said his preference is to hold the meetings at the Northern Building, and noted that the Supervisor who travels the furthest (Supervisor Deslauriers) would end up traveling about 35 minutes to get to the Duck Creek Center. Erickson said the additional distance for Deslauriers to travel would be about 6 minutes. Supervisor Tran's preference was for the Northern Building as well and she noted that most of the constituents that attend these meetings come from District 20 and we should take into consideration the ease of them as well as other constituents to attend meetings. Supervisor Dantine pointed out that parking at the Duck Creek Center is easier than finding a parking spot at the Northern Building. Erickson informed he did not have a preference either way.

Motion made by Supervisor Tran, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to hold future meetings of PD & T and Land Conservation Subcommittee at the Northern Building. **No vote taken.**

Erickson requested that this Item be held for one month and that the next meeting be held at the Duck Creek Center.

Comments from the Public. None.

Consent Agenda

1. CIP Update.
2. Planning Commission Board of Directors (April 3, 2019).
3. Solid Waste Board (April 15, 2019).
4. Airport - Budget Status Financial Report for April 2019 – Unaudited.

5. **Extension Brown County - Budget Status Financial Reports for January, February, March and April 2019 - Unaudited.**
6. **Port & Resource Recovery – Budget Status Financial Report for March 2019 – Unaudited.**
7. **Planning Commission, Property Listing, Zoning – Budget Status Financial Report for March 2019 – Unaudited. (Land Information – No agenda items)**
8. **Register of Deeds - Budget Status Financial Report for April 2019 – Unaudited.**

Tran informed she had a question on Item 2 with regard to the results of the online survey set forth at #4 of those minutes and, in particular what kind of follow-up will be done with the results, especially the living issues such as a need for more housing options for young adults, young families and empty nesters as well as homeless issues. Dantine encouraged Tran to contact Devon Yoder to share her concerns.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to suspend the rules to take Items 1 – 8 together. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Tran to receive and place on file Items 1 – 8. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Communications

9. **Communication from Supervisors Van Dyck and Deslauriers: Request that prior to any consideration being given to BC Organics to lease County owned property in Southern Brown County, that the Port and Solid Waste Authority require BC Organics to engage the services of a waste water expert to advise the County on the viability of the water treatment methodology being proposed by BC Organics waste water expert to be selected at the discretion of the County and paid for by BC Organics. *Held for a month.***

This Item was deferred to the next meeting in Item 11 above.

10. **Communication from Supervisor Lefebvre re: That the County Board pass a resolution in support of H. R. 763 – the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. The following County Boards and City Councils passed a resolution – Dane County, Eau Claire County, La Crosse County, Eau Claire City, La Crosse City, Rice Lake City, Stevens Point City, and Waupaca City. In reference to handout at the May 15th County Board Meeting. *Referred from May County Board.***

Supervisor Lefebvre asked the Committee to open the floor to allow interested persons to speak.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to suspend the rules to allow interested parties to speak. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

-Laurel Last, 954 Rockwell Road, Howard, WI

Last spoke in favor of the resolution and informed she is a member of the local chapter of Citizens Climate Levy and one of their main focuses is passing a national Carbon Fee and Dividend policy. Currently there is a Bill in the House called the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. How this would work is that there would be a fee based on carbon based fuels which would increase over time. All the money that is collected would be returned to households on a monthly basis. This would incentivize innovation in non-carbon based fuels and conservation of energy and help move the economy towards a lower carbon future. Because the revenue would be returned to households, it would make up for increased costs and the majority of households would come out ahead. Last continued that this would also protect the lower and middle income people from increased prices because it is equally distributed to everyone. Those who have a lower carbon footprint and do not spend as much would end up getting more back than they spend.

Last continued that so far there are 10 municipalities and counties in Wisconsin that support this. The City of Bayfield and Bayfield County have also been added to the list. There are 41 representatives in the House of Representatives that co-sponsor the bill, however none are from Wisconsin but they are working on that and that is part of the reason they are looking to have Brown County support this legislation. The more local municipalities and counties in the

State that support the legislation, the more we have to bring to our Senators, Legislators and Representatives to show support. This is federal legislation, but in the end Last feels this would be beneficial for the people in Brown County and their health. The more we move away from polluting and going to other cleaner sources of energy, the better the air will be and the result will be fewer deaths and fewer health problems. This would also be beneficial as far as income and jobs because there are many more jobs in renewable energy than there are in fossil fuels, although she noted that Wisconsin is not a fossil fuel rich state. Last concluded by saying this would be good for the economy, the environment and the people.

-Don Dahlstrom, 4455 North Pine Tree Road, Hobart, WI

Dahlstrom spoke in favor of this and provided a handout to the Committee, a copy of which is attached.

-Barbara Shiffer, 341 Iroquois Avenue, Allouez, WI

Shiffer provided a handout (attached) which she felt was very concise and she thought it was helpful to see what other people were saying about the Energy Innovation Act.

Jackie Thiry, 1600 Rustic Oaks Court, Unit 8, Green Bay

Thiry informed she already spoke before the Brown County Board but wanted to emphasize the idea of why they were asking Brown County to do something. Last said it, because they met with and advocate with representative Gallagher and Senator Baldwin and Senator Johnson and they often hear from them that they were not hearing a whole lot from everyone else that this was that important. They believe that if they could get Brown County Board to say they needed to do something about climate and this was one area they could do that looked like it would work. It was not going to hurt individuals and it actually would help the economy, a win win kind of thing for everyone present and they were hoping they could get that message over to the Committee and with their data, they would like them to see their side of it.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Lefebvre stated this was very important to all of Wisconsin. Canada already had passed a fee on carbon. She was not sure how they were doing it, whether with rebates but this one would. It would protect the poor middle class from the increased fees. If they were going to be charging a fee on the carbon, energy will have to go up so this came back to the individual. Companies will say they don't like extra fees on their product so this will help force them to look at alternatives. There are a lot of them out there right now but there was no real push, even from the government and they needed something to push them to find more clean energy. Many counties and cities already in Wisconsin have seen the good of it and this would be a win win for Brown County.

Tran thanked the speakers for being present and lobbying on behalf of this. She was fully in support of what they did, however she had concerns on the report. The fee was \$15 per metric ton, she didn't think that was enough of a fee to make a difference. She knew it was nothing they could do but if they wanted to make this a realistic thing and make a real impact, the fee had to be more. And for it to go to the consumers, she wasn't sure she agreed with that. It would be better to have the funds go back to communities to promote more green energy with counties or cities to have the funding to really make a difference rather than giving back to people who were going to spend and use more plastic, etc. The intention was good but it didn't make a lot of sense to her. Tran was wondering if they read the 170 pages of the Wisconsin Energy Statistics that was put out by the US Department of Energy. When they look at this, they needed to look at the impact; if they were using wind energy was there an offset in usage of coal or a correlation? She was hoping someone could answer that question because it should. Lefebvre informed that's what the goal was, to change that. As for the fee, Lefebvre felt they had to start somewhere and \$15 was reasonable.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to open the floor to answer questions. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Last understood Tran's concerns, as far as the price in carbon, the bill states that it started at \$15 and increased \$10 every year. If they were not meeting the targets, it would increase faster. There were a lot of failsafes as far as making sure they met targets. It would reduce America's emissions by 40% the first 12 years and then 90% in 2050. The packet they gave at the May meeting didn't have all the details, it was an overview. They could go to the bill website for more information as far as how it worked. As far as how it worked, they knew the vast majority of economists

agreed that the way to reduce emissions efficiently and quickly was if they end carbon. The Citizens' Climate Lobby was not the same group as the Climate Leadership Counsel but the Climate Leadership Counsel had a similar proposal. They were grassroots bipartisan, they were grass tops conservative republican focused. They had done some research and put together some interesting information about the benefits of a carbon dividend policy and there was a letter in the Milwaukee Journal that hundreds of the comments signed on to saying this was the way to go. A benefit of giving the money back to the people was that they wanted policy that would be lasting and supported by the majority of people. It was transparent and they had money not kept by the government and it provided a stimulus to the economy. If you put more money into people's pockets they will spend it and that was a stimulus to the county. They also knew renewable energy provided a lot more jobs.

Motion made by Supervisor Tran, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to return to regular order of business. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Lefebvre reiterated that many of the communities in Wisconsin were passing resolutions in support of the bill.

Supervisor Deneys informed he was supportive of the efforts for conservation and the environment. He considered himself a sportsman and a conservationist for many different issues. He had read the bill and looked at some websites with some information on this and he didn't think this particular bill was the way to go to get this stuff; that was his position at this point in time. Looking at the totality and expansiveness of everything that would be taxed here from your fossil fuels to your paper and pulp. Green Bay was big on the paper and pulp industry so there was a lot of taxes pulled out of there. From some of his research, he'd have to agree with Tran that to get this type of process to work effectively you would have to be up to about \$100 per metric ton before you would have some affect. The money was then taken and distributed to anyone who had a social security number and if you report taxes it would be considered gross income and would be taxed. If you were on any type of federal assistance, such as welfare, you are not going to be taxed on it. The same amount of money to someone with a lower income will have a different impact than for someone with a higher income. This tax would be a pass-through to the consumer and not just picked up by the individual corporations so the people with a higher income will be taxed at a higher level because they would be the ones using it more. That wealth will be redistributed to everyone. A system where it goes to anyone with a social security number concerns Deneys, especially when 750 million social security numbers were stolen again and are now on the black market. There were a lot of different issues with this particular bill that he didn't like and he can't see himself supporting it. He agreed that something needed to be done, but he didn't know if supporting this bill was the proper way to go about it.

Tran didn't think this bill went far enough and for the money to go back to consumers, she'd rather see that money going to a grant to incentivize people to buy solar panels to install on their homes or something similar rather than to give it back to them directly where they can spend it on whatever; it didn't make sense to her. She reiterated \$15 per metric ton was nothing on raw materials and would not make much of an impact on companies that use coal.

Lefebvre stated if they were talking about doing grants it would get more complicated and it would be marred down with more people involved in the situation. She felt it was a real simple thing the way it was done. They thought the easiest way to pass it was the lower fee. If they started right away with \$50 a ton, they would have such pushback from industry. Lefebvre believed the big legislators listened to industry because they give them the money; it all went back to money and it was a gradual thing. The pulp industry was not the source and didn't feel it would affect the pulp and paper industry.

Dantine informed he agreed with Deneys, he didn't like it to begin with. He was going to read more about it but didn't know how charging Wisconsin Public Service a fee for making electricity and then charging customers more as going to gain anything. He feels there are a lot better ways to do this, other than what the bill says. Until the bill is cleaned up and he sees something that is beneficial to Brown County and the United States, he cannot support this.

Erickson said going back 15 years ago, it was brought up to the County Board that by 2020 20 or 25% of the entire State of Wisconsin should be on renewable energy and it was passed unanimously by County Board after County Board. If this carbon tax is started, the companies are not going to absorb that, it will be passed on. If a company paid an extra \$25, that same amount is not going to be given back because there are going to be administrative fees at the various levels. Erickson said he is all for clean water, clean air, etc., but he does not think this is the way to go. He has read this through completely and finds that it is not that clear. There is a lot of surface clutter on it that says

they will get this back and that is only going to hurt for a while and then it will be great. He agreed with Deneys in that there are people who are not going to get this back but they are still driving cars and heating homes. Generally people with the large homes run various businesses or things like that, and they will not take the loss either. Nobody on the upper end is going to lose money. He reiterated he is all in favor of clean water and clean air, but this needs more consideration and some of the money should be put into other things. He noted that solar panels that were installed at some county properties were running at a loss. Until he sees something concrete, he cannot support this. He supports the idea, but not the resolution.

Kaster said he is not clear on how this is going to be redistributed, but the consumers are the ones who are going to pay the tax. He knows it will be collected from the business and utilities. He knows what the intent is, but there has to be another way. It sounds like a redistribution of wealth to him. He does not want to give the administration more money to play with. He noted that it appears there have only been four counties that support this. At this time he is not in favor of this because it looks like the consumers are the ones who are going to end up paying the tax.

Lefebvre said something has to be done and it seems like we are just going to keep talking about this without doing anything. It is imperative to do something; there is not much time left. Oceans are rising and weather is getting worse and things are tumbling down. She suggested that if the Committee does not like this, they should come up with something else. She feels we are all part of the problem and if we do not do something, nothing will get done. She feels those that have built the mega mansions are consuming so much and are creating their own problem. If they have to pay more, it's because they created the problem themselves.

Tran agreed that something needs to be done, but she does not feel this bill is strong enough. She noted that the county is doing something. Public Works Director Paul Fontecchio will be giving a report at the next meeting regarding the energy usage in county buildings and they will be looking at changing the lights to LED which would save the county and taxpayers money. This is a first step and the county can take small steps to get to the bigger goal. She questioned again if using solar or wind energy will reduce the usage of things like coal because she has not seen any data on this. Tran does not agree with the bill the way it is written as it does not go far enough to make a difference.

Kaster noted that this would be administered by the federal government and this is not something he is in favor of. He also said they are also talking about raising the gas tax as people are using less gas. There are also windmills that are being taken down because the government is no longer subsidizing them. He feels there have been a lot of advancements. He said there would also likely have to be another department created to administer this. He feels this will hurt the people we are trying to help as the consumers are the ones who are going to pay this and they will pay it through everything they wear and use. The end user is who is going to get smoked.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11. **Communication from Supervisor Brusky re: To ensure that a smooth and dutiful integration of improved security at the Brown County Courthouse can be made, that is in compliance with Wisconsin Supreme Court Rule 68.06, that the Director of Public Works and Administration work with the Brown County Sheriff on the design, planning, financial resources and implementation of the needed improvements at the courthouse that preserve its character and aesthetics. Referred from May County Board.**

Supervisor Brusky was joined by Sheriff Delain and Public Works Director Paul Fontecchio. She brought this forward because she feels we need to get moving on this. There is a long history of suggestions of improved security at the courthouse, but nothing has been done. The US Marshall did a study in 1992 and 2016. IES Technologies did a study in 2000 which former Sheriff John Gossage brought forward at different times to the Public Safety Committee. The Wisconsin Supreme Court also made a rule in Chapter 68 on court security, facilities and staffing which states, in part that "a court facility should have a single entrance with appropriate screening mechanisms in place to screen persons, carry-in items and packages. Screening stations should be equipped with a magnetometer, x-ray for packages and carry-in items, duress alarms, and video surveillance."

Brusky continued that in 2017 County Board members received a letter from five circuit court judges who were supporting improved security at the Courthouse. In December 2017 Judge Walsh and Judge Atkinson both spoke with

opposing views on increasing security measures at the courthouse. A vote was held which resulted in a tie so this did not move forward. In 2018 the Public Safety Committee commissioned a study suggested by former Sheriff Gossage and in May 2018 the Dewberry report was a result of that study. The report outlined three recommendations that varied in cost depending on the level of spending desired. Nothing has been done since the May 2018 Dewberry report.

Sheriff Delain informed they have been examining the Dewberry study and have been looking at the courthouse. He has also talked with Chief Judge Morrison about this issue. Upon looking at the Dewberry study, Delain felt option 3 which is to add a new visitor center addition is the most realistic option, however, the Dewberry study explains that more research is going to have to be done to ensure careful design for a number of reasons. Sheriff Delain, Fontecchio and several staff members toured the Winnebago County Courthouse, which is also a historic site and faced many of the same challenges as Brown County would face. Following that visit, Delain and Fontecchio as well as some staff met at the Brown County Courthouse to look at the options related to enhancing security. In order to properly determine what it would cost for construction as well as long term operating expenses, it is important to have a proper architectural study done that would put a true cost estimate in place for the County Board. Delain's goal is to provide as much information as possible so the Board can make the best informed decision and in order to do that, specific information is needed. The next step would be to allocate funds to have the study done.

Fontecchio said the only area appropriate to add a one point entry system similar to what Winnebago County has would be the north side of the courthouse. If the County Board wishes to move forward, additional data will be needed. Currently the Concord Group is working with the County on several other projects and they have a very good estimating team. Fontecchio feels for a relatively nominal amount of money they could put together an estimate. The biggest challenge would be to match the exterior look and feel so an addition would not look out of place, but he is confident it can be done. In Winnebago County they have magnetic locks on the doors and someone in the control booth can open the doors; there is one point of entry and exit to the building. The County Board would have to decide if they wish to pursue enhancing security and, if they do, if they want to spend \$5,000 - \$10,000 on an estimate. He feels the estimate could be done soon enough to include a security project in the 2020 budget.

Delain said without an operational design, it is hard for him to gauge the operational expenses related to adding security because different options are going to cost different amounts of money. The goal is being conscious of doing this in a manner that does not incur excessive staffing costs and they are trying to keep any staffing additions to a minimum. Until there is a design, it is hard to put a dollar amount in an operational budget because the number of secured doors, etc. is not known. Delain agreed with Fontecchio that getting an estimate would be the first step in moving forward.

Dantinne feels it makes sense to look at security due to the way the world is going and he pointed out that schools and many other facilities are increasing their security measures. Narrowing the courthouse down to one entrance should be a wash at best with regard to staffing. Currently the courthouse is typically open from 7:00 am – 5:00 pm, although Delain said there are times that the courthouse has to be staffed longer and security staff cannot leave until everyone else does.

Delain also explained the Brown County Courthouse is unique in that inmates can be brought into some of the the courtrooms without having to walk through a public area, however, many of the courtrooms do require that an inmate be taken through open public areas and this happens every day and the only way to alleviate that would be to make very, very significant changes. Some of the current security would have to be maintained to escort these inmates throughout the building. A courthouse is a unique location because so many members of society come into that one location to resolve family disputes, civil disputes and property disputes as well as criminal matters. The courthouse is an environment that can be very hostile at times. Delain feels the Dewberry study goes in the right direction, but we need a professional to give a good cost estimate. Dantinne feels we need to know the cost of the design work so it can be taken into consideration at budget time. He agreed that we need to secure the courthouse because of the high intensity of some of the activities that go on there.

Kaster recalled when the issue of courthouse security came before the Board several years ago and there were two judges in favor of this, but the majority were not. The judges did not all seem to feel the same way about the security and he feels that is why this did not pass. If all of the judges agreed on the need for security, Kaster feels this would

have passed. Brusky did not think all the judges would agree on security and noted that there are three that oppose security improvements and five that are in favor of it.

Deneys informed that he is a retired Captain in the Sheriff's Office and he took over the captaincy of the courthouse in 2010. At that time he was directed to gather security information and bring it forward and that information went to Public Safety Committee at that time where it died. He was directed again in 2016 to bring information forward and at that time there was opposition to increased security by the judges, but now, due to the change in judges, that is no longer the case. He also noted that the Chief Judge of the district is in favor of this.

Deneys continued that there have been significant changes to courthouse security during that time period including adding over 100 cameras in the facility and increased security staffing. Until a few years ago, not all officers in the courthouse were armed. Past Sheriffs have been aware of the security issue, but they were up against the politics of the issue. This used to be a very contentious issues with the judges, but now the majority of the judges do have some valid concerns and Deneys noted that there have been some issues at the courthouse in the past.

With regard to the Dewberry report, the first two options do not provide enough room and would likely lead to having attorneys and citizens having to stand outside waiting to be queued in to be searched. The third option is the option that Deneys would support and he does feel it is time to do something. So many other places are being locked down and yet the courthouse, where many change of life issues are handled, is not secure. His position would be to support getting a better study with a better cost estimate so we can decide how to move if the County Board decides to go ahead.

Tran asked if the reasons the judges voted against the security measures are known. Deneys said he believed it was ideological and he was told by one of the judges that he believed the courthouse should have free and open access.

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to send this back to Public Works and Sheriff Delain to do further research and have Public Works Director Paul Fontecchio contact Concord Group or a similar group, providing funds are available in the budget, not to exceed \$10,000, and report back to this Committee at the August meeting with cost estimates for the addition as well as cost estimates to conduct the operations. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Extension Brown County

12. Update on Industrial Hemp in Brown County.

Agriculture Educator Liz Binversie provided a handout, a copy of which is attached, with regard to licenses and registrations that have been applied for this growing season. Brown County is entering the second year as a legal program for people to grow industrial hemp. Prior to this it has been five decades since it was legal to grow industrial hemp and since that time the landscape has changed, the equipment has changed and a lot of farming practices have also changes. The University has not had research done in over five decades on this process so they rely on other universities and states and countries to gather information they can credibly share with people in the community.

Binversie continued that the University is working on some research plans for this year and there are a number of state specialists that will be working on plats in Arlington, Wisconsin.

Kaster mentioned some greenhouses near Denmark that are growing the female plants for CBD. Binversie said industrial hemp has three major harvestable components, the most popular one which is CBD. The other two are fiber and grain for eating. There is not much of a market for fiber because it involves a lot of bulk to transport, although there is a huge potential for it as a natural fiber, but the infrastructure does not currently exist to support that. Binversie noted that the female plants are what is wanted for CBD and if the male plants pollinate with the female plants, the CBD content goes down dramatically. Researches recommend a 10 mile buffer between fields to prevent pollination. The process of growing it is very much a labor of love and requires a lot of TLC and attention. Some growers have commented that growing hemp for CBD is like another full time job.

Historically hemp was grown in Wisconsin to be used for rope during war times. Currently that market is not there and therefore the infrastructure is not there. If hemp is grown for fiber, it needs to grow quite a bit which is quite

bulky and there have been reports of the plant getting tangled in machinery and starting fires. Part of the research that will be done this year will be looking into the safety aspects of industrial hemp.

Tran noted from the handout that Brown County exceeds the state average for the number of licenses for processors and growers. Binversie said you can store and process hemp that you grew yourself, but to process or store hemp that someone else grew, a processor license is required and she noted that licenses are for a lifetime.

Erickson referenced CBD and said CBD stores are popping up everywhere. There are no state regulations on CBD but there are a lot of claims as to everything CBD does. He asked what the forecast may be for more research on CBD. Binversie responded that on a national level the FDA is taking hearing sessions to get feedback on how the FDA should be moving forward on regulating CBD. The FDA has already been cracking down on some of the bogus claims. The only medication Binversie is aware of that is approved by the FDA that contains CBD is Epidiolex which is approved for epilepsy in children. Binversie said many of the products sold in local CBD stores are manufactured in other states and simply sold here.

Tran feels hemp is a great opportunity for Wisconsin farmers and asked if anything is being done to engage companies or research what has worked in the past and replicating that or improving it or if grants are available. Binversie said there was a \$35,000 grant to perform research, outreach and education and the bulk of that money will be going to the state specialists to perform research in Arlington, some will be used for professional development and some will be used towards developing a course at the University regarding industrial hemp and CBD production. There are some other grants available as well. With regard to what was done 50 years ago, Binversie noted that farming has changed a lot during that time and farms are larger than they were back then and there are people looking at how to keep up with the changes. Other universities started doing research on all this several years ago, but UW is just starting with research now.

Dantinne asked if anyone has looked at the CBD oil in terms of what the side effects of long term use may be. Binversie does not know about the long term effects because UW has just started the research on how to grow it. Her other concern is for dairy farmers and she noted that there are a lot of very large expenses to start growing hemp, but they do not know who they will sell it to or what the market is or have any plan. It is a risky venture because it is so new and they try to encourage people to slow down and be cautious. Tran said we could look at states that have legalized marijuana for a long time to look at what kind of results they are getting in terms of long term effects.

Kaczmarek said there are so many things that need to be taken into account such as the cost of seeds and equipment, the fact that some banks will not give financing, and the fact that there is no crop protection product. Hemp is also very fussy to grow but the biggest thing is you have to know what you are going to do with the product. Binversie agreed and said that last year there was a lot more failure with hemp growers than there was success.

No action taken.

13. Consent Resolution of the Members of Associated County Extension Committees, Inc.

Family Living Educator Judy Knudsen explained most county extension offices in Wisconsin report to an Extension Education Committee, but the structure in Brown County has been different for a number of years. Brown County has always been a part of the Wisconsin Associated County Extension Committee. That group is going to dissolve and the Wisconsin Counties Association is going to take over the administrative responsibilities and they will be called the Wisconsin Extension Association. In order for this to happen, according to the IRS, 80% of County Supervisors need to sign a form. Erickson has signed the form, but it also needs to be signed by the rest of the Committee members. At this time the rest of the Committee signed the form and Knudsen will send the form back in to the WCA to effectuate the change.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantinne, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

14. Director's Report.

Knudsen reported that Breakfast on the Farm was attended by between 4,500 – 5,000 people. There were some adventures with parking because they could not park in the fields and she thanked Supervisors Tran and Dantine for helping with the event. Overall the event was very good and the weather was good. Kaczmarek thanked Sheriff Delain and his crew as well as Fontecchio and his crew for the help they provided with regard to traffic control. At one point cars were backed up for 2.5 miles so the extra help was very needed. In the future there will be a backup plan to alleviate parking problems.

Knudsen continued with her Director's Report and said Binversie is currently in the process of doing scissor clippings to see when the first crop of alfalfa should be harvested. She also noted that they received a grant from the Wisconsin Humanities Counsel to do a project with the community garden growers and she said that there are four gardens that are not tilled yet because of the weather. A grant from the Community Foundation was also received to look at the project being done with Brown County Health and Human Services, CASA and Advocates for Healthy Independent Living with the teen market garden and looking at if it is feasible to grow year around. There are also a lot of camps scheduled for the summer.

Dantine thanked Knudsen for the great job she and all of the volunteers did with Breakfast on the Farm. He heard many positive comments and said everything was very nice.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Port & Resource Recovery

15. Discussion and possible action re: An Ordinance to move the demarcation of the "No Wake Zone" at the mouth of the Fox River.

Port & Solid Waste Business Development Manager Mark Walter said this is not really under the purview of Port. Port and Resource Recovery Director Dean Haen has talked with Sheriff Delain about this in terms of what kind of ordinance change would be needed and what type of equipment would be needed.

Erickson added that he and Sheriff Delain had a lengthy conversation regarding this. Delain said the enforcement of no wake could be the responsibility of the Sheriff's Office if there is a county ordinance related to a no wake. The issue with this will be who will be placing a no wake sign which, in this case, would have to be a buoy somewhere. The question is who will put the buoy in, who will maintain it and who will be paying for the buoy. There is no doubt that the county by ordinance can establish a no wake wherever they decide to do so. The Sheriff's Office would have the ability by ordinance to enforce it and there is a marine patrol that is out throughout the summer that could enforce this, so enforcement is not the issue. The issue is going to be maintenance of the buoy, putting it out, making sure it is clearly marked, and safety requirements related to it, etc.

Erickson said that South Bay Marina approached him about this. There is a big round permanent structure in the area that has a large sign on it, so nobody ever has to do anything with it. What happens is South Bay's entrance to the marina is north of that structure and when the freighters come in and throw on the back thrusters to slow down, it is pushing a large wake in. South Bay Marina has said some of the docks have been wrecked and they were wondering if the no wake zone could be moved back. This would fall on to the County and there are issues as described by Delain. Erickson said the Coast Guard may have some buoy they can drop in. He also suggested it may not hurt to give a call to the McDonald's at South Bay Marina. Delain said he will look into this and report back to Port.

Kaster said he worked on ships for a long time and does not know if ships can dock without their thrusters. The ships will just have to slow down sooner before they get to the port. Erickson said right now the ships are doing it before the no wake zone, but it just so happens that that is the mouth to the marina. The no wake zone was built before the marina was.

Dantine asked if boats other than the big ships are creating problems. Erickson said there are typically not problems with the recreational boats or fishing boats. He added that we want the big ships here because of the freight.

Motion made by Supervisor Erickson, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to send back to Sheriff Delain and Director of Port and Resource Recovery to talk to the Coast Guard about this and approach Mc Donald's at South Bay Marina for consideration of funding. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

16. South Landfill Public vs. Private Construction and Operation Analysis – Request For Approval.

Walter referred to the documents in the agenda packet and said an analysis had been done regarding the long term costs of having a private company, the County, or a combination building the South Landfill and then operate it. The projection of costs is for the years 2020 – 2028 and when the Solid Waste Board looked at this they felt that option 3 of having a contractor go through and doing the construction of the landfill, even though it is slightly higher than having the County do it, is the best option because the County would not have to buy equipment and then idle it and we would not have to hire staff and then idle them between the time the construction is done and the time the landfill opens.

With regard to operation of the landfill, assuming a private contractor does the construction of the landfill, we would be limited to either option one which is for the county to operate the facility or option three which is for use of outside contractor to operate the facility. The Solid Waste Board feels that option one of having County staff operate the facility is the best option.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Tran to approve option three (use of outside contractor through competitive bidding) for excavation and construction and approve option one (county operated) for the South Landfill. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

17. Transfer Station By-Pass Lane and Ditch Work Bid – Request For Approval.

Walter informed this is part of a larger ongoing project at the waste transfer station on W. Mason Street. In anticipation of the landfill opening and additional traffic, there are a number of things going on. They had gone out for bid for a bypass lane to the north of the scale house because they are putting in a second scale so room is needed to bypass it so when trucks come out they can bypass the scale.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster seconded by Supervisor Tran to approve the bid of KCG Excavating in the amount of \$98,457.57 for Project 2326 – asphalt by pass lane around transfer station scale house. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

18. Director's Report.

Walter informed Dean Haen and Chad Doverspike are currently meeting with the South Landfill Committee in the Town of Holland. The South Landfill plan of operation is being reviewed by the DNR. Letters have been received that outline a few insignificant things that need to be completed and it is anticipated the plan will be provided by the end of the year.

BOW planning efforts are ongoing and they have looked at how much the BOW partnership has saved municipalities and private companies over the years. The savings amount to several million dollars. Brown County has some of the lowest tipping fees in the state and after meeting with the Solid Waste Boards in Winnebago, Outagamie and Brown County and looking at the numbers, it was agreed that there will be some renegotiations or amendments to the BOW agreement which will save significant amounts of money for all involved.

Walter continued that last week the County Executive and Mayor of the City had a news conference regarding the Pulliam Power Plant and what the City and County are now working towards. Port has been working with Planning on a land use study of the area to see what the best use of that would be. Port feels strongly that that should remain Port property because we need a multi modal facility that can handle rail, truck and boat all in one spot and that is an optimal spot. It seems like there is a lot of cooperation with the City going forward and Port will keep the Committee advised on developments.

The Renard Island end use plan is something that the Committee has been concerned about and Walter said Haen has been meeting with a number of stakeholders to try to generate greater interest. He has also talked with the County

Executive with regard to the roll out and trying to get it moving forward. Unfortunately Parks is now swamped with work through the end of the year, and although they are the appropriate department to take on the plan and move it forward, they do not have anyone to champion it and move it forward. Haen has also been talking to a number of other stakeholders with regard to moving this forward so that the ducks are in a row when it is presented to the County Board.

Walter concluded by talking about the solid waste transfer station and said there is an RFP out for scale software and hardware to add to the new second scale. Several bids have been received for changes to the scale house and they will likely accept one of them and move forward within the next several weeks. There will also be bids coming forward for moving the holding tank as well as re-drilling some ground water wells for monitoring purposes.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Tran to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Airport

19. 12+ Hour Shift Report.

Assistant Airport Director Rachel Engeler said the 12+ hour shifts were related to snow removal as well as the recent presidential visit. With regard to the presidential visit, Tran asked how many hours of overtime were incurred and whether those hours can be billed to the campaign. Engeler responded that there were 13 hours of overtime and she can look at whether billing the campaign is an option. Tran disagrees with the County having to pay overtime for a presidential campaign visit.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to receive and place on file file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

20. Open Positions Report.

No action taken.

21. Director's Report.

a. Frontier Air Lines Inaugural Flight.

Engeler said the first Frontier Airlines flight come into the airport on May 23. There were over 400 people on hand to welcome the flight including County officials, representatives from the Convention Bureau, Oneida Nation, the Chamber as well as some public and animal ambassadors from the Zoo. There was an airport fire truck water cannon salute as the plane taxied to the gate and the event was a big success.

b. Pulling Together for a Cure Review.

This event was held on June 1 and there was a good turnout. Twelve teams participated in the competition to pull an airport fire truck. Over \$30,000 was raised for the American Cancer Society. The event included the Voice of Hope singing competition, the Delta airplane grill, a petting zoo and kids area.

c. Construction Projects:

i. ELBC.

With regard to the exit lane breach control system, Engeler said they are replacing the exit lane technology and there is a pre bid meeting scheduled for June 4. It is anticipated the project will start in the fall and be completed by the end of the year.

ii. East Ramp Expansion to the West.

This project was bid out last year and construction will start on July 1.

iii. **Fuel Farm Roads.**

Engeler informed this project is currently in the design stage.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Tran to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Public Works

22. **Budget Adjustment Request (19-046): Reallocation between two or more departments, regardless of amount.**

This budget adjustment is to allocate sales tax proceeds collected earlier than expected to emergency Highway capital projects CTH XX and CTH ZZ due to flood damage. These projects are already included on the County's five year plan.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to approve Budget Adjustment Request 19-046 in the amount of \$2,000,000.. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

23. **Discussion with possible action regarding doing an energy audit on all county-owned buildings. *Deferred until June meeting.***

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to hold for one month. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

24. **Recommendation and Approval for 6-Year (2020-2025) Highway & Bridge Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).**

Fontecchio referred to the plan contained in the agenda packet and said one of the important things to remember is that it takes more than one year to plan road projects and some take multiple years. By authorizing this, the County Board is allowing him to work towards these projects long term. CTH R near Denmark will be a big project in 2020 and Fontecchio noted we have federal money for bridges over Wall Street and the railroad tracks and some roadwork will be done in concert with that. The CTH VV interchange has been moved up while the CTH M/Lineville Road has been moved back one year. Many of the other projects are pretty close in the plan to where they have been.

Motion made by Supervisor Kaster, seconded by Supervisor Tran to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

25. **Recommendation and Approval for 6-Year (2020-2025) Facility Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).**

Fontecchio said this plan is pretty similar to what it was last year and noted dollar values fluctuate based on what administration says can be done. The one thing that was added in 2020 that is important to note is the \$360,000 for the courthouse chiller replacement. Fontecchio also talked briefly about the Our Home group home which needs about \$100,000 worth of work, but the building is not worth it. Human Services is currently looking at options so this project will be held for further discussion and to look at what other options exist.

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

26. **Summary of Operations Report.**

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Tran to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

27. **Director's Report.**

Fontecchio referred to his Director's Report contained in the agenda packet which provides a comprehensive overview of the projects currently happening. He expounded on some of the projects and also talked briefly about the project milestone scheduled as well as the safety edge that was in the safety plan as well as salt trucking.

**Motion made by Supervisor Tran, seconded by Supervisor Dantine to approve Director's Report. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Other

- 28. Acknowledging the bills.**

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Tran to acknowledge the bills. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

- 29. Such other matters as authorized by law. None.**

- 30. Adjourn.**

Motion made by Supervisor Dantine, seconded by Supervisor Kaster to adjourn at 9:15 pm. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Administrative Specialist

Hello and thank you for representing our community. My name is Don Dahlstrom, a 30+year full time resident of Brown County living in Hobart at 4455 North Pine Tree Road.

I personally come in support of any efforts to improve the long term health and vitality of our local economy and environment. Whether or not each of us trust existing scientific climate change data, we should consider reducing our community dependence on fossil fuels.

Wisconsin has no significant fossil fuel deposits but generates three-quarters of its electricity with coal and natural gas, leaving our local community with one of the largest "energy deficits" in the country. Coal and natural gas come from various parts of the USA, while petroleum comes from around the world. China overtook the US as the world's biggest car and van market in 2009, with 13.6 million vehicles sold within the country, In response China is to add nearly 800,000 miles of new roads by the Year 2020. It has been predicted that the total length of China's expressways length will pass that of the United States over the next five years. As technological advances are made to reduce the air pollution issues with burning coal, we can also logically expect that current market prices for that energy source will likewise increase due to world demand outside of the USA. I mention these facts to illustrate that the market demand cost for all existing world-wide non-renewable energy can be expected to escalate.

Brown County is richer than many other communities in developing renewable energy resources with wide open spaces for harvesting sunlight, wind, and wave energy using the Fox River, out into the bay of Green Bay, and the Escarpment itself. Perhaps the Brown County Board could encourage some commercial organization to look into retrofitting the power plant at the mouth of the Fox River to store excess locally-produced daytime energy by pumping lake water into 'new' water towers. This concept would be similar to Niagara Falls night time surplus energy storage in New York and Canada today. In short, our community could be a leader in illustrating reduced fossil fuel dependence while improving Brown County air, water, human health, and job opportunities better than other less naturally fortunate areas of the world.

One study has illustrated that transition to renewable energy could create 162,000 new jobs in Wisconsin. Moving away from fossil fuels could also increase overall economic activity by nearly \$14 billion in Wisconsin, according to that same study. Again, Brown County could do better in this future scenario than even most other parts of Wisconsin. Our local rivers, the bay itself, Niagara escarpment, plus abundant renewable tree resources to name a few advantages right here- right now ---BUY LOCAL!

The current climate trend could have both positive and negative impacts on Wisconsin. Too much or too little precipitation, too much heat, or too many freeze-thaw cycles may

become more problematic in Wisconsin. Certain regions of the state, ecosystems or economic activities will be more vulnerable to these types of changes, while others will be more resilient. Preparing for climate change could mean spending limited resources today for uncertain outcomes in the future. However, if we don't commit these resources today, the consequences to our children and grandchildren could become significant. Think of our actions today as an opportunity for community viability insurance for the long term.

Data show that Wisconsin's climate has changed since 1950. The average temperature for the whole state has risen by roughly 1.0–1.5 deg. F. That rise has been uneven: northwestern parts of Wisconsin have warmed by roughly 2.0 deg. F; southern and northeastern parts have not warmed much, if at all. Temperature changes also differ by season. Winter and spring have warmed more than summer and fall. Nighttime low temperatures have risen more than have daytime highs. Between 1901-1960 and 1985-2016, the temperature of the Great Lakes basin increased 1.6 degrees in annual mean temperature compared to a 1.2-degree increase for the rest of the continental U.S. A key finding: Our specific region here in Wisconsin has on average warmed more than the USA as a whole.

Since 1950, our growing season has lengthened one and four weeks in different parts of Wisconsin. North central and far northwestern regions have seen the greatest growing season increases. Winter has become correspondingly shorter. Lakes freeze later and thaw earlier on average now than they did in the past. These changes are reflected in plant and animal communities. Spring birds arrive earlier today than in the past. Spring plants bloom earlier. Gardeners are seeing shifts in plant hardiness zones. These 'benefits' come with greater 'downside' risk of infestations resulting from greater natural survival after milder winters.

Nationally, from 1901 to 2015, annual precipitation rose 4 percent but in the Great Lakes states, precipitation rose nearly 10 percent, with more of it coming from large storms AKA extreme weather events. Another report projects precipitation patterns will change, with wetter winters and springs, but by year 2100, overall average summer precipitation is forecast to decrease by 5 -15 percent for most of Great Lake states with less frequent, but more severe storms.

Consequently, the issue of climate change and its potential impacts needs to be better resolved in both the scientific and political arenas. Scientists need to develop reliable probabilities of what climate change will mean across Wisconsin, and political decision makers such as yourselves need to respond to this information in a positive way by making sound strategic choices.

Thank you again for allowing me time to speak in favor of the carbon fee and dividend proposal before the US Congress today.

Areas of Further Research

Long term changes in temperature and precipitation could affect Wisconsin's growing seasons, crop yields, weed and pest infestations, and dairy productivity.

Groundwater in Wisconsin's Central Sands area is now heavily used for irrigation. It also feeds streams and lakes. Too much water in too short of time will result in pollution runoff without benefiting the local groundwater

Brook trout, rainbow trout and other coldwater fish species require specific temperatures and other conditions to survive. Changes in temperature or flow rates in trout streams could put these resources at risk. Again too much water in too short of time leading to polluted waterways will further stress those fishstocks.

Communities and industries along Great Lakes coastlines may be particularly sensitive to climate change, which could affect coastal community planning, development pressures and associated coastal natural hazards.

An increase in the intensity and frequency of precipitation events and other climate changes could impact the Green Bay ecosystem and people who live around the bay. Spring 2019 and East River flooding is one recent local event which could be either one-time or become more common in the future. Only historical retrospection will be factual, anything else said on this matter today is only conjecture based on various WHAT IF statistical estimations.

Plants and animals may be vulnerable as average temperatures and seasons change. Tree species growing at the edge of their ranges, such as White Birch and Jack Pine, could be pushed out of Wisconsin as southern hardwood species move in. Deer ticks and other undesirable pests may not be as naturally controlled with warmer winters and longer infectious periods.

More intense storms and heat waves can directly affect human health. Climate change can also pose indirect threats through changes in air and water quality and by expanding the ranges of plant and animal diseases, microbial pathogens, as well as mold and mildew leading to breathing difficulties.

Climate change poses unique challenges in urban areas. Heavy concentrations of impermeable surfaces such as streets and parking lots make them especially vulnerable to extreme precipitation events. Heat waves are also amplified in urban environments, which tend to have higher concentrations of vulnerable populations.

Most stormwater management systems have been designed based on precipitation patterns that are changing. Many of these systems may not be adequate if storms become more frequent and intense.

Warmer temperatures and precipitation changes will likely affect the habitats and migratory patterns of many types of wildlife. The range and distribution of many species will change.

What Others are Saying About the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act (HR 763)

Alliance for Market Solutions: "A revenue-neutral carbon tax can spur economic growth and transform our energy economy, unlike other non-market-based proposals like the Green New Deal that rely on subsidies and regulations."

Trout Unlimited: "We must reduce carbon emissions to slow climate change. For this reason, Trout Unlimited is supporting passage of common sense legislation such as the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. The time for band-aids is past. Nothing less than the future of trout and salmon; the future of fishing—the future for our children is at stake."

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops: "At a time when the dangerous effects of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent, the need for legislative solutions like this is more urgent than ever."

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.): "The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) applauds this bipartisan effort and its cosponsors."

Protect our Winters: "Protect Our Winters is pleased to see Republicans and Democrats come together to sponsor this bill, and strongly supports the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act."

Conservation Hawks: "Conservation Hawks recognizes the serious and potentially catastrophic threat we face from human-caused climate change. Conservation Hawks supports every reasonable effort, including carbon fee & dividend legislation, to limit greenhouse gas emissions and protect our American way of life."

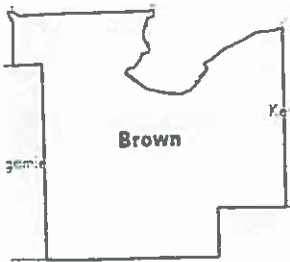
Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship (CRS): "Conservatives for Responsible Stewardship (CRS) applauds the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2018. This commonsense legislation will address climate change and promote economic growth at the same time."

Evangelical Environmental Network: "It's time for bipartisan action to reduce carbon pollution. It's time for America to assume once again its leadership in defending our children."

National Wildlife Federation: "The signs are overwhelming that Congress needs to embrace bold and bipartisan solutions. A carbon fee is an economically-sound, market-based idea worthy of Congress's bipartisan action."

RepublicEN: "We need members of Congress, especially Republicans, to tear up the old talking points. We're all experiencing climate change. And there's a new EcoRight ready to support free enterprise solutions."

*from Barbara
Shiffer*



Brown County Industrial Hemp at a Glance

	Brown County	State average	State range	TOTAL (estimate)	Rank
Processor licenses*	16	8	0-137	588	5
Processor locations*	17	9	0-108	640	8
Grower licenses*	36	17	0-144	1269	6
Growing locations*	57	28	0-166	2042	9
Estimated acres for 2019*	621	216	0-1339	15,526	6
Retailers	~5				

*Data provided by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Completed Educational Outreach

- February 25 meeting at Neville Public Museum (114 in person, ~150 webinar)
- April 18 webinar (15 people)
- YouTube resources (150 views/video, 469 total views)
- Website development

Future Educational Outreach

- Field days, open house, webinar, meetings

Resources

www.youtube.com/WiscHemp

www.fyi.extension.wisc.edu/hemp

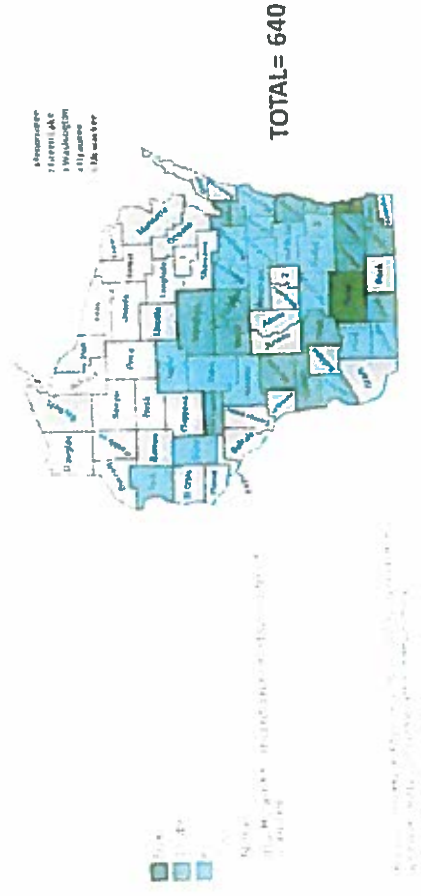
Questions?

Liz Binversie, Agriculture Educator

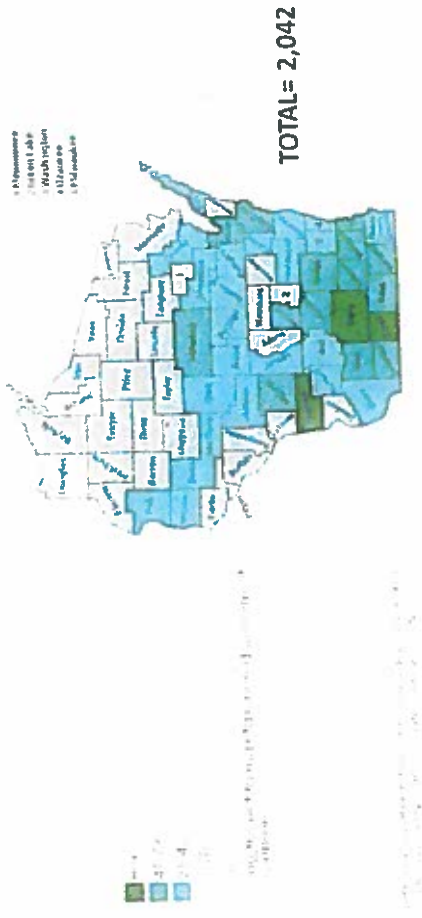
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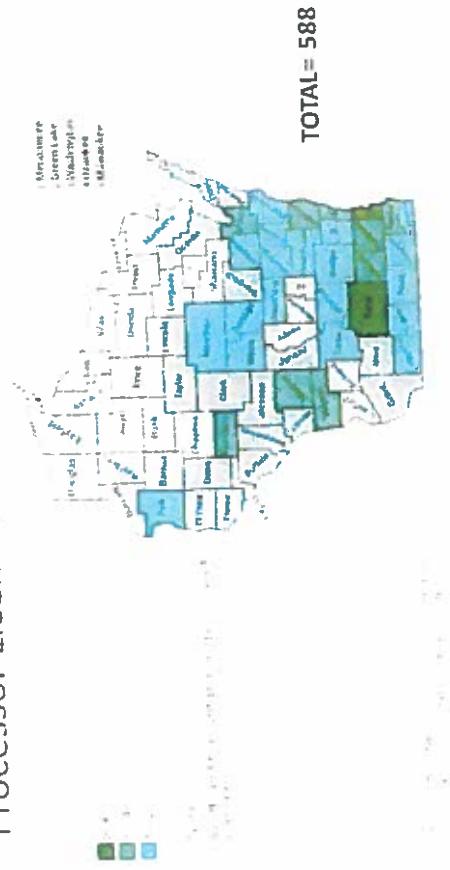
Processor Locations Registered in 2019 (Estimate)



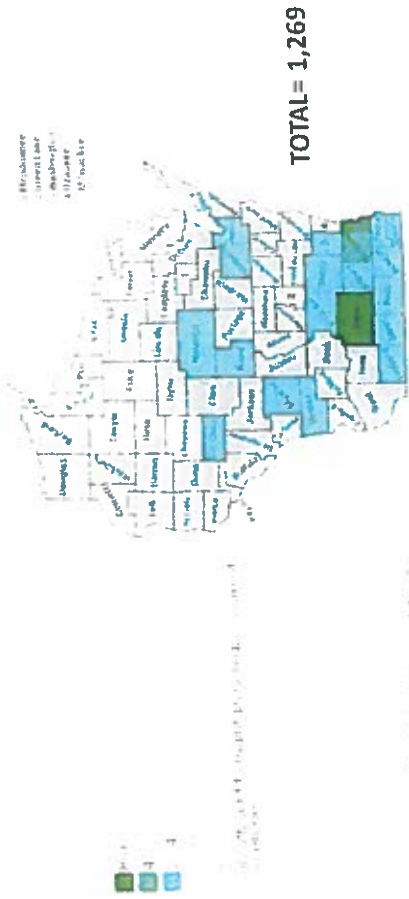
Growing Locations in 2019 (Estimate)



Processor Licenses Issued in 2019



Grower Licenses Issued in 2019



Registered Growing Acres in 2019 (Estimate)

